THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER,
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The Cottage.

The purpose of designs for residences, is rather to suggest to the person about to build what may be of service in the construction of his own house, than to furnish models for any particular person or situation. So much depends upon the form of the ground, the views and surroundings, the size wished for, and the general wants of the family, that no one will expect a design of this kind to suit any particular taste. In some situations, a steep and projecting roof would be in the best taste; in others, the flatter roof of the Italian dwellings will best harmonize with the grounds and landscape. No style is attempted in the accompanying plate, but to make what would be a small, pretty, convenient residence. Many would prefer something more decided and elegant—in another number we shall perhaps be able to cater to their taste. As was said, no style is attempted. It would be well, where building a house is to cost $500 or $1000 that pilasters columns, crotchets, and finals be let alone.

In this design, bed-rooms may be made by extending the back building, named in the plan as the kitchen; and this may be made in the basement, to communicate with the dining-room by a sliding closet, or *dumb waiter*, as it is often called. The bee-shelves on the corner of the living-room, are only divided from it by glass sashes, so that they are seen from within. They should close with shutters to keep out the winter weather. The shade, or piazza, has not been shown wide enough in the plan; it should not be less than 8 feet, and may be 14. No one who has not seen a wide and spacious piazza can understand how delightful it is.

This plan shows the house facing the north-east; the dining-room and piazza are then in shadow in the afternoon.

C. W. E.

Ourselves, once again.

We have much to cheer us in the evidently increasing interest that is showing itself in the public mind, with regard to agricultural and horticultural objects in the Western country. Subscribers have been more numerous of late than for some time past; and a great many public spirited individuals, not practically engaged in the cultivation of the soil, have put their names down on our list, with a view to give every encouragement to the permanent establishment of a work like ours, in the community to which they belong. Valuable communications, particularly on horticulture, are now being sent in continually, from the professional as well as the amateur gardeners of this vicinity. And thus shall we be made the means of giving to the public at large such valuable information on these subjects as will tend greatly to increase the fund of knowledge already existing. If men would only consider how desirable it is that they should, sooner or later, have one green spot upon which to rest their wearied spirits amidst the troubles and turmoils of business life, they would be ever ready with their small quotum of 'the sinews' of peace, as well as 'of war,' to maintain respectably one good agricultural work among them, even if they will not spare a few moments from their pursuit of their dollars, to refresh their overwrought business faculties, by perusing and partaking of the refreshing and rational subjects upon which it treats.

E. J. H.

Curious Cross Readings—taken at random.

We understand that the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, with a view to suit the public taste, are determined——to engage the whole of the ballet dancers at the People's Theatre, and a numerous corps de Theatre besides! That useful little work, the Western Farmer and Gardener, is determined——to carry more guns than ever was known in so small a vessel! Some members of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, in pursuit of their laudable exertions to stimulate the production of fine fruits and vegetables in the markets, have been using all their endeavors —— to open an exchange broker's office on Main street! Many public spirited citizens of this neighborhood, in their wish to patronize those men who are endeavoring to sustain an agricultural and horticultural paper, and devoting their time and labor to that object, without any pecuniary emolument, and with very little prospect of any, before entering their names on the subscription list, have resolved—— to form themselves into a company to work the gold mines of South Carolina! Those well chosen nurseries, and ably arranged grounds and gardens of Messrs. Shrubbery and Co, a short distance from Cincinnati, have lately been visited with a view to select trees for spring planting, by numerous persons of good taste, who have been induced —— by the fineness of the weather to join the fashionables in their promenade along Fourth street! The Committee on Agriculture at the seat of government, not having arrived at any practical conclusions on the subject, entered into —— Mount Vesuvius at the time of the late eruption! Mr. Money engages himself for a limited number of nights, to lecture on the nature and structure of plants, with reference to practical horticulture ——at the Life and Trust Co. Bank! On Monday last, Mr. Greentree's lecture on botany was again delivered before a delighted audience, being his second effort since his return from—— a *political fracas*, in which he was wounded in the pericranium! Mr. Monster has undertaken, for a trifling wager, at the next horticultural exhibition, to produce——$5.000, to be loaned, and good city property taken as security! E. J. H.

Theory and Practice.

Can you teach us to farm without *labor?* is a common question put by some farmers to those presenting them an agricultural paper. As though the physical part of the force of man were the principal consideration in the matter, and the intellectual portion of our nature had nothing to do with the business. These people seem to think that all depends on their bones and muscles, thews and sinews. It never enters their minds that the "head often saves the heels," as the saying is. They are content to work on, year after year, very similar to a horse in a mill; and they may almost as well, like it, be blindfolded, for the use they have of their proper vision. They do not want any books to make them wiser; they have ploughed since they were only knee high, and how, therefore, can any theories improve on their practice, which was commenced at so early a date of experience!

It is true, they have had the volume of nature spread out open before them; but if it has not been read with their intellectual eyes, of what great use has it been to them; and as to other volumes, treating on the principles, facts, and discoveries of their profession, they are inadmissible and sealed books to them. And when, by some accident or other, a stray leaf of one of these "Rejected Addresses" finds its way into their whereabouts, these enlightened farmers, when they attempt to reduce to practice any of the suggestions which may meet their eye, as something novel, and probably an improvement in their farming creeds, are too apt to think that their common sense and judgment are to be thrown overboard, and that, in spite of difference of cir-

cumstances, soil, or climate, they are to follow *literally* the directions given.

We will close these remarks with some observations from that well supported agricultural publication, the Albany Cultivator:—

"Agricultural publications are not intended to supersede the use of the judgment in matters of practice, among those who receive them; their great office is, to enable the farmer to judge correctly as to the proper course for him to pursue, to bring to his notice all improvements in husbandry and agricultural implements, that he may choose wisely for himelf; to show what has been done by others, and the way it has been done, that, if in the same circumstances, and it is desirable, he may do so too; and to excite to improvement, by showing it is practicable and profitable. The farmer must do as do men in other cases—obtain all the light and information possible by reading, and then reflect, reason, decide, and practise for himself." E. J. H.

Precautions to be taken in a Thunder Storm.

Ferguson, in his introduction to Electricity, says, "persons who are fond of shooting should never go out with their guns when there is any appearance of thunder, for as all metal attracts the lightning, if it should happen to break upon the gun barrel, the man who carries the gun would be in the most imminent danger of his life. If he see a thunder cloud near him, the best thing he could do would be to set the gun upright on the ground against any thing that would keep it in that position, and run from it as fast as possible; and then, if the thunder should happen to break upon the gun barrel, it would run down thereby to the ground.

As water is a conductor of lightning, a person whose hat and clothes are well wetted will be in less danger from lightning that may break upon his head, because most of it will run down to the ground by his wet clothes. No person ought to go near trees, or stand below their tops in the time of thunder, for if it should happen to break upon the top of the tree, under which he stands, the tree would conduct the lightning to his body. When it thunders, people in a room should keep as far from the walls as possible, especially from that wall in which the chimney is, because when lightning comes down a chimney, it generally spreads about the adjoining wall. And it would be advisable for them to put the money out of their pockets (except *shinplasters!*) In short, they should have no kind of metal about them, if they can help it. J. A. C.

Summer and Winter Clothing.

If several pieces of cloth, of the same size and quality, but of different colors, black, blue, green, yellow, and white, be thrown on the surface of snow in clear daylight, but especially in sunshine, it will be found that the black cloth will quickly melt the snow beneath it, and sink downwards. The blue will do the same, but less rapidly; the green still less so; the yellow slightly; and the white not at all. We see, therefore, that the warmth or coolness of clothing depends as well on its color as its quality.—A white dress, or one of a light color, will always be cooler than one of the same quality of a dark color, and especially so in clear weather, when there is much sunshine. A white and light color reflects heat copiously, and absorbs but little; while a black and dark color absorbs copiously, and reflects little. From this we see, that experience has supplied the place of science in directing the choice of clothing. The use of light colors always prevails in summer, and that of dark colors in winter. P. J. W.

What are Coals?

Among the results of geological changes, those of vegetable bodies, or remains, termed *fossil*, (from *fossus*, Latin, dug out of the earth,) are not the least interesting. Thus coals are fossils, produced from immense forests which have been overwhelmed by the earth, and subjected to certain influences, which philosophy has hither-

to been perplexed in satisfactorily defining.

That wood may be converted into coal, is acknowledged, yet men do not so well agree in their explanation of the process by which this change is effected. Any person who has not considered the subject, will probably ask, What resemblance does coal bear to wood? A ready answer to which may be given in the concise definition of Dr. Ure:—"Coal is in fact to vegetable matter, what adipocire is to animal matter—a complete chemical change, in which the fibrous structure disappears." P. G. W.

Treatmcnt of Horses for their Health in Cities, &c.

The first and most desirable thing, is a dry and airy stable. Keep it free from their own litter, as all bad smells of this kind weaken the appetite as well as the sight of all animals. Have sound and sweet corn and hay; the latter, (except timothy,) not ripe before cut, as the juices of it will be more nutritive, and digest better. Let your oats be free from dust. Do not feed too much of any food at once, as the breath will cause it to sour, and the horse will not like it. If the horse is not hardy or robust, wet the oats; and sometimes soak the corn in clean water from twelve to twenty-four hours. Then exercise one hour morning and evening. If the weather be warm, bathe horses in water once a day, or wash them in a river or pond. Keep the feet clean, for fear of diseases in them. Let them stand on dry dirt floors.

DENTON OFFUTT.

The Mistletoe.

The Mistletoe is a remarkable plant, as not growing in the earth or soil, but upon the branches or trunks of other plants, mostly on those of the soft-wooded tree sorts, very often found in woods and orchards, and particularly in this country on the elm. It is of the parasitic kind. It has a woody, branchy growth, and yellowish-green appearance, producing white transparent berries of a rather small size, which open at the beginning of winter. It is for the most part increased by the seeds, which are accidentally dispersed and deposited upon some parts of the trees by means of birds, commonly taking root and fixing themselves on the under sides of the boughs or branches, to which parts they have been washed by the rains or in other ways, being kept in such situations until they strike root, or plant their radical fibres, in the bark between it and the wood, by their soft glutinous quality; the young plants growing downwards in a pendulous manner. The plants may also be propagated in gardens or orchards, by procuring some fully ripened berries or seeds in the winter, and striking or rubbing them on the smooth parts of the under sides of the branches of the apple and probably some other trees, where they will grow as we have already observed. They are chiefly grown in England for curiosity; but sometimes for medicinal purposes: and when hung up on the ceilings of apartments, on the ladies passing under it, it is always considered the privilege of the gentlemen to give them a passing salute on the cheek. This has been a custom in Britain from time immemorial. The Mistletoe is found throughout Europe, and flowers in the spring. A sort of bird-lime is made of the viscid pulp of the berries. It is supposed to be the golden bough of Virgil, which was Æneas's passport to the infernal regions; and this sacred plant of the Druids still retains some respect in the churches and kitchens of England, intermixed with holly at Christmas. The Mistletoe in botany belongs to *Viscum* (so called by Fling,) and is called *Viscum album*. The Mistletoe that I have observed in the United States, seems to be a smaller species of this singular plant. E. J. H.

☞ Ground limestone is an excellent manure for some soils.

Substitute for Hops.

Gentian root has been used with the greatest success in the place of hops in brewing beer. The proportion of Gentian to each bushel of malt, varies from one ounce to an ounce and a half, to which a quarter of a pound of hops should be added. This root is to be carefully cut into thin slices, and if boiled in a quantity of water for some time, before it is added to the hops in the usual manner, it will insure the extraction of the bitter principle; although by many who have used it, it is merely sliced, and put into the boiling water precisely in the same method that hops usually are, and it is almost impossible to distinguish beer so brewed, from that where hops are wholly used; if any thing, the gentian imparts a more grateful bitter. A few hops added to the cask when the liquor is stopped down, will impart the full flavor of the hop. The quantity of the root may be diminished or increased, so that the bitter may suit the taste, and a little experience will enable those who use it to do so. Generally, perhaps, one ounce with four ounces of hops, will be found sufficient for each bushel of malt. The Gentian root may be bought at about four cents per ounce; but if bought by the pound, it is considerably cheaper. F. S.

Wonderful utility of an African Tree.

In the kingdom of Congo, there grows naturally a tree of such bulk, that ten men cannot fathom it round. The natives called it *bondo*, and as the wood early rots, they do not build their huts near it, lest its fall should crush them to death, or its fruit, which is the size of a large gourd and easily broken from the tree, should knock them down. The bark of this tree, when well beaten and macerated, yields a coarse thread, of which they make their ropes, and which macerated and dried, and beaten with bars of iron or wood, becomes like a large piece of cloth; with this the natives cover their middle from the girdle to the knees. The shell, or rind of the fruit, which is hard like that of a gourd or calabash, being freed from its pulp, which in time of scarcity may be made into a nourishing pap, serves for objects of various kinds, and gives to water preserved in it, a pleasant aromatic taste. The small leaves are eaten in times of scarcity, and the large ones serve to cover houses, or being burned, to make good soap. The botanical name of the tree is *Aliconda*.

Agricultural Practice.

Let it not be supposed, that the Editors of this paper, being practical men, and therefore experienced in the use of money applied to farming improvements in the West, have any desire to advocate a system of expenditure on farms, even to the extent of having every thing exactly to the perfectly nice rule and appearance, which would only content the cultivator of England, Holland, China, or even the eastern part of this country. It is very well for us to be zealous and industrious in commencing and carrying on, with vigor and effect, a plan of this kind, whenever the spare time of ourselves or our hands will admit of this excellent practice. But to expect to be able to do all this in a very short time, and in a hasty manner, by the outlay of the necessary means to accomplish it, would be preposterous and absurd in the extreme.

It is true, that, for a man who has a good farm, and extensive enough, (and much land is certainly not desirable under this course of improvement,) if he has a large surplus capital, both for his own wants for two or three years, as well as to effect every judicious arrangement on his place, an immediate outlay, for the purpose of having and doing every thing as it should be had and done, and on the most economical present and future principles—we hold to be judicious conduct. But even this must have its limits. The present prices of produce and labor in the West, although they have both changed during the last twelve months, and have a fair prospect of improving for the farmer's benefit, will not justify him, without any, or with but little, surplus cash, to go into such measures of advanced husbandry as the more perfect knowledge of wealthier districts of country, with higher prices, would warrant.

Men who are not practical farmers, are too apt to condemn the tillers of the soil, (and there are too many who deserve great censure,) for not accomplishing more than they do on their lands; when the truth is, that the ordinary business of a farm, particularly in the most busy seasons of spring and harvest, without extraordinary resources of force and money, is often more than the most hard-working husbandman can compass. The toil of the farmer, without good assistance, is great and incessant, requiring much energy and vigilance.

When viewed from the city, all the charms of a rural life, with the beauties of nature, and its products in fruits, vegetables, and flowers, for the palate and eye of man, give it a value and interest which is indescribable to some men: but they do not perceive with their glowing imaginations all the hard work, toil, and anxieties, of the toiling laborer, with only his own, often scanty, means to obtain his daily bread, and that of his family. If they did, they would often make more allowance for his want of neatness and precise order, and for his apparent want of industry. E. J. H.

Summary of Agricultural Doings in 1843.

An Agricultural School and Museum established at Elm Crag, near Nashville, by T. Fanning. An excellent subsoil plough, which can run from ten to twenty inches, made at Prouty & Mear's establishment, in Massachusetts. Death of a man from the absorption of the virus from a glandered horse. A common table beet weighing ten pounds, raised in Tennessee by W. L. Weems. Mark R. Cockrill has $100,000 invested in growing all the different kinds of stock of the first order, near Nashville. Rolling land, to destroy both fly and egg, at the time the Hessian Fly makes its appearance in spring and fall, recommended by an intelligent farmer in Pennsylvania, after experimenting six years. Silk factory established at Nashville. Wool from Cotswold, Leicester, and Lincolnshire sheep selling in New York for twenty-five cents per pound. One hundred and twenty-two bushels of corn weighing sixty pounds to the bushel, raised on one acre of green sward, ploughed May 23, rows two feet apart, and hoed three times, by S. Phelps, New York state. One hundred and two bushels of good oats raised on one acre of ground, from five bushels of seed, with thirty loads of manure, raised by Mr. Phelps, New York state. Four hundred and twenty-one bushels of Irish potatoes from one acre and one rod, with twenty loads of stable manure, rows three feet apart, seed dropped two feet on the rows; raised by Mr. White.

Nine hundred and fifty-five bushels of beets, with twenty loads of manure to the land in the fall and turned under, broke up in the spring, rows 27 inches apart, with five pounds of seed (after soaking till sprouted;) plants thinned to ten inches; raised by Mr. Sheffer, of same state. Nine hundred and eighty-five bushels of carrots to the acre, raised by William Risley. One hundred and forty gallons of syrup, making one hundred and sixty or seventy gallons of molasses, from an acre drilled with corn, one foot apart in the rows, which were three feet asunder, (equivalent to eleven hundred and twenty pounds of sugar,) made by W. H. Deaderick, of Tennessee. Mr. Gill, of Mt. Pleasant, O., with thirty-one acres of Florence, Italian, and Multicaulis trees, and three cocooneries, has raised three thousand weight of cocoons; has a silk filiature, reeling two thousand bushels of cocoons a year, with throwing and weaving factory, besides eight broad looms, and two stocking looms, throwing and weaving machines with steam engine; and purchases all merchantable cocoons from all parts of the United States—Price from $3 to $4 for cocoons per bushel; making every sort of silk manufactured goods. An Agricultural School established in Canada. A patent feeding tent and silk worm ventilating cradle, by Mr. Gill, of Mt. Pleasant, O. A corn sweep-stake, to have a race in making corn, started in Kentucky. The bounty paid on silk in Ohio, for 1843, is upwards of $7,000. Five thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine

pounds of cotton to the acre, raised by Dr. Cloud, in Mississippi.

Lime considered by Mr. Ruffner, of the Farmer's Register, an effectual cure for rust in wheat. The Diamond Plough made in Hopkinsville, Ky., a valuable article; also, the Rounded, to be purchased in Louisville, particularly good for ploughing in high stubble. Tar found a good remedy for the peach worm, applied round the root, to the amount of about a pint to a quart. Mountainous districts of Tennessee found to be a good sheep country. The Farmer's Encyclopedia (a good work for reference) published by Cary & Hart, Philad. Dr. Felix Robertson, President of the State Bank of Tennessee, raised a hyacinth, the stalk of which weighed one ounce and a fourth, a single petal forty grains. Dr. White's patent reel and twister perfected by Mr. Harris. Mr. Gill's machine, by which every farmer may raise, reel, and twist silk with certainty and profit. A Horticultural Society established in Cincinnati on a firm basis. An Agricultural Society for the county of Hamilton, organized on a permanent footing.—Soap boilers' leached ashes found to be more valuable to the farmer than those from the pot or pearl-ash factory, on account of the soap chandler using one peck of lime to each bushel of ashes. Salt and plaster mixed, discovered to be a good remedy for the cut worm, not to touch the plant. Lard oil and lard lamps come into great requisition. A general convention of breeders meet in October, in New York, for the purpose of establishing the basis of excellence in the various descriptions of farm stock. Air slaked lime found a most useful agent in preserving the health of the silk worm, by sprinkling with it. A rotary knitting loom invented by Mr. E. French, of Springfield, Connecticut, which knits stockings and hosiery of all kinds, of perfect shape, without seam or blemish. Mr. H. Coleman, of the state of New York, one of the first of scientific agriculturists, gone to England, and other parts of Europe, to look into their improvements. A stalk of Egyptian millet, measuring eleven feet in height, raised by Joseph W. Horton, of Tenn. Dr. Dana's analysis of Indian corn furnishes the following constituents:—gluten and albumen, or flesh forming substances, 12.50; gum, sugar, starch, woody fibre, oil, &c., or fat forming substances, 77.09; water, 9.00; salts, 1.31: total, 100.00.

Water rotting hemp strongly recommended by the Hon. H. Clay. A silk convention held at Nashville, Tenn., in October. Large white cucumber raised, twenty-one inches long and eight and a half round, at Philadelphia. The cotton crop of 1843 not more than three-fourths, at most, of what it was in 1842. Hill Carter, Esq., on James river, Va. raised, from one hundred and sixty acres, five thousaud two hundred and eighty bushels of wheat, averaging thirty-three bushels per acre. One of the best ploughs for all purposes in the United States, taking a great number of prizes, made by Prouty & Mears. Dorking fowls imported, and found to be very large and finely formed.

American silk judged, in Dublin, Ireland, to be as good as that from Italy or France. Their own leaves and branches proved to be well adapted as a manure for grapes, trimmed from the vines, and buried near their roots. At the New York State Fair, in September, crosses of the Bakewell and Southdown sheep were judged superior to the pure bloods of their ancestors. The Saxons for fine wool could not be surpassed. The first premium awarded to the horse *of all work*, Alfred, an imported Cleveland. The value of Poudrette growing in the public estimation, as also Guano—highly concentrated manures of great power. Hon. Judge Garnett, a most eminent agriculturist, and a distinguished writer, died at his residence, near Loretto, Essex co., Va. What is called *open feeding*, in the care of the silk worm, seems to have met with much success. M. W. Phillips, Esq., of Mississippi, and Dr. Cloud, have done much to excite an improvement in the mode of cultivating cotton. Agricultural schools and model

farms growing in public favor. The average quantity of milk from a full-blooded Durham cow, Victoria, belonging to C. P. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., was, for ten months, (including the winter,) twenty-seven quarts per day, excellent quality—food good, and miscellaneous. Thos. Affleck, Esq., of Mississippi, formerly one of the Editors of the Western Farmer and Gardener, is still stimulating himself and his neighbors to agricultural and horticultural improvements at his new abode. A vine of the Red Hamburg sort, at Hampton Court, England, has produced 2,200 bunches, averaging one pound each; or, in all, about a ton: its parent, in Essex, about the same. A cow in England produced four calves, three males and one female. A great show of American plants took place in London. The use of charcoal in the cultivation of plants discovered to be very valuable, particularly in wheat. Common salt and gypsum effective in fixing ammonia in stables and dung heaps—immediately uniting with the carbonate of ammonia as it is formed, and double decomposition taking place, producing muriate of ammonia and carbonate of soda. The Falstaff raspberry, spoken of as a very superior kind. About thirty agricultural papers, most of them monthly, published in the United States, for the sole occupation of three-fourths of the productive population of the country. National silk convention held in New York, in October, when, according to the returns received, the western and south-western states—especially Ohio and Tennessee—were going on very rapidly in the business; the result of one hundred and fifty letters, received from all parts of the Union, published in a pamphlet under the title of "The Silk Question Settled," shows great progress.

The New England Farmer received $150, from the Rhode Island Society, for distribution among its members. Mr. Webster made a great speech before the New York State Agricultural Society, on the importance of Agriculture, all patriotic and American. Overflowing cranberry beds in winter, to protect the roots from frost, proved successful. At the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's exhibition in September, a very fine seedling grape, in color resembling the Catawba, "in eating," and said to be decidedly superior to any other *native* seedling yet exhibited or known by any of the members present; presented by Mr. Crehore, Milton. An institution established at Boston, called the "*Polotonion*," for hatching chickens, similar to the *Eccaleobeion* in England, which turns out one hundred chickens a day. The subsoil plough bids fair, in some situations, to be of great importance to farmers in this country, when its value shall be more fully understood. For poison vine, or Ivy, a weak solution of potash or pearlash applied with success. Two new and valuable varieties of seedling pears, one called the Early Wilber, the other the Hull pear, comparing well with the Bartlett, but differing in flavor, and of larger size than the Andrews—exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's show in September.

From two to four thousand gallons of wine expected to be made by John E. Mottier, from his extensive vineyard near Cincinnati.—The cultivation of the grape generally increasing around the city. Manures, and their preparation, have much engaged the agricultural community. The very superior apples grown in the state of Ohio, as well as their abundant bearing, beginning to attract the attention of the pomological world. Silk factory established at Newport, Ky. E. J. H.

Spring Food for Milch Cows.

Cows that are fed through the winter on hay and husks, tops and blades of corn, with a few nubbins only, must be almost dry, (after a severe winter;) in the spring they must have some succulent food, to keep up a supply of milk—or chopped rye and cut straw and bran, either boiled or steamed, or mixed up with boiling water.

From the Democratic Review.

Extacts from an article entitled "One of the Problems of the Age."

In England, as throughout Europe, during the feudal ages, war was the trade of men. To this, agriculture, commerce and all handicrafts were strictly subservient. The soil was held by military tenure; and the protection of the law, such as it was, purchased of the noble by the peasant, at the price of military service. It is difficult to imagine a state of things less favorable to the production of wealth. At any moment the serf might be taken from the plough to arm in his liege lord's quarrel, or the craftsman called from his bench or his loom to bear the spear or bend the bow. And the loss of time and interruption of regular labor was but one item, and a small one, in the list of burdens imposed by the spirit of the age. If, spite of all interruption, the seed was sown and the harvest ripened, the chance yet remained that it might be cut down by the sword of the forager, or trampled under the foot of the war-horse. The wording of the Borderer's account of a hostile inroad, in Scott's "Lay," is characteristic:

"They crossed the Liddell at curfew hour,
And burnt my little lonely tower.
The fiend receive their souls therefor!
It had not been burnt this year or more."

It seems a marvel that labor, thus harrassed and pillaged, unassisted too, save by the rudest aids of science to production, should have sufficed to furnish to society the necessaries of life. And, in truth, for one or two centuries after the conquest, the peasantry or rather *villeinry*, of England, of whom many were but thralls, spoken of and valued as any other personal property, either received no wages at all, except necessary food and clothing, or else a scanty and uncertain compensation. "At this period," says a modern writer, "the food of the laborer consisted principally of fish, chiefly herrings, and a small quantity of bread and beer. Mutton and cheese were considered articles of luxury, which formed the harvest home, of so much importance in ancient times." "Their habitations were without chimneys, and their principal furniture consisted in a brass pot, valued at from one to three shillings; and a bed, valued at from three to six shillings."

In the course of the fourteenth century, however, the condition of the English peasant became independent and comfortable. During Edward the Third's long wars in France, he was compelled to manumit many bondsmen, in order to recruit his armies. The forced services of villeinage were gradually exchanged for free labor, paid by wages; and by the middle of the fourteenth century, these wages, made statutable by the ultra-legislation of those days, furnish authentic evidence, when compared with the price of staple necessaries at the same period, that the condition of the British laborer was already far better than it is to-day. Of this assertion let us review some of the proofs.

The act 23d of Edward III. (that is, in 1350) fixed rates of wages as follows: For common labor on a farm *three pence halfpenny* per day: a reaper, per day, *four pence;* mowing an acre of grass, *six pence;* threshing a quarter of wheat, *four pence;* and other labor in proportion. In Bishop Fleetwood's "Chronicon Preciosum," a work of reputation, are found various ancient accounts, kept by bursars of convents. From one of these, dated in the fourteenth century, the following items are taken: A pair of shoes, *four pence;* russett broadcloth per yard, *thirteen pence;* a stall fed ox, *twenty-four shillings;* a fat goose, *two pence half-penny;* wheat, per quarter (that is, eight bushels,) *three shillings and four pence.* Sir John Cullum, quoted by Hallam, corroborates these estimates. "In the fourteenth century," says he, "a harvest man had fourpence a day, which enabled him in a week to buy a *comb* of wheat (that is, four bushels;) but to buy a comb of wheat a man must now," (he wrote in 1784,) "work ten or twelve days." This brings the price of wheat, in the fourteenth century, to four shillings a quarter, or six pence a bushel.

The act 23d of Henry VI. (in 1444) fixes the reaper's wages at *five pence;* and others in proportion. And the account book of a convent, quoted by Sir F. Eden, dated between 1415 and 1425, gives us: wheat per quarter averaging *five shillings;* oxen, from *twelve to sixteen shillings;* sheep, from *fourteen* to *sixteen pence;* butter, *three farthings* per pound; cheese, a *halfpenny* per pound, and eggs *twenty-five for a penny.* Fleta, who wrote about 1330, gives *four shillings* per quarter, as the average price of wheat in his day. And Hallam, whose general estimates agree with the above, calculates butcher's meat, in the fifteenth century, at *a farthing and a half per pound.* This seems a just estimate; for in the next century, namely, by 24th Henry VIII., it was decreed, that "no person shall take for beef or pork above a *halfpenny*, or for mutton or veal above *three farthings*, a pound, and less in those places where they are now sold for less."

Taking the average of these various prices, it would appear, that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the weekly wages of an English day-laborer would procure for him about half a quarter of beef; or one and a half fat sheep, or about ten fat geese; or (the most important item) FOUR BUSHELS OF WHEAT. Manufactured articles were somewhat higher in proportion. Yet a day's labor in harvest sufficed to pay for a pair of shoes; and a trifle over a week's wages, to purchase broadcloth enough for a coat.

Cullum, already quoted, reminds us, that towards the close of the last century, upwards of a fortnight's labor had become necessary to purchase four bushels of wheat. How is it now?

The exertions of that excellent association, the Anti-Corn-Law League, supply, as the Westminster Review has expressed it, "an accumulation of facts so incontrovertible, that no person who has any reputation for accuracy or intelligence, will risk it upon the denial of the terrible truth." They inform us, that the average wages of farm laborers throughout Great Britain, are now *rather under, than over, eight shillings* a week; just the price, at retail, of ONE BUSHEL OF WHEAT. One month's labor now supplies the same quantity of bread to the British laborer as a week's labor did, five hundred years ago!

Nor is the proportion confined to bread stuffs alone. In the fifteenth century, a week's labor purchased sixty-four pounds of butcher's meat. Now (at six pence halfpenny, its average value per pound,) eight shillings a week procures the peasant hardly fifteen pounds; less than one-fourth what his ancestor obtained. Procures for him, did we say?—the estimate is imaginary: for no such luxury as animal food now smokes on the table of the down-trodden laborer of Britain. So, if the comparison did not seem like mockery, we might proceed to show, that, instead of *ten* fat geese, *two* would now absorb a week's wages; that instead of *a sheep and a half a week*, the laborer must now toil *five weeks for a single sheep*; that a day's wages will now purchase, not eight dozen of eggs as formerly it would, but *two dozen and a half*; not *eight* pounds of cheese, but *two*; not *five* pounds of butter, but *a pound and a half*. *Four* day's labor will now hardly procure the pair of shoes which a *single day* formerly paid for; and *two* weeks' labor, instead of little more than *one*, would be insufficient in our times, to obtain the material for a winter coat; that is, if a peasant should ever commit the extravagance of purchasing broadcloth for such a purpose.

The inference to be deduced from the average of the above items would be, that the British peasant could obtain, for his labor, five hundred years ago, about *four* times as much of the necessaries of life as he can to-day. But as the materials for comparison are scanty, and the estimate rests chiefly on the statutable rate of wages, some deduction may be necessary.

It is true, and should not be forgotten, that our ancestors in the olden time suffered sharply from occasional dearth, or from scarcity caused by improvident consumption. Yet these were the exceptions, not the rule. And they cannot invalidate the direct proofs adduced, that, in the wealthiest and one of the most prosperous nations of the civilized world, THE REWARD OF LABOR to the producer of wealth has, as a general rule, for five centuries past, BEEN GRADUALLY DIMINISHING, FROM AGE TO AGE. It has at last sunk down to a point, at which, to employ the words of the Westminster Review, "there is not a step, but simply a hand's breadth, between the condition of the agricultural laborer and pauperism." Comfort has disappeared. Famine watches by the door. The peasant feeds his family on potatoes and salt, with a little bread and lard, and a miserable dole of scalded milk. Incessant labor keeps his head just above the rising waves of indigence; and at the first trifling accident, these close and overwhelm him. For the thousand casualties of life, there is not the scantiest provision. The indisposition of a day curtails the meager rations dealt out around his board; and the sickness of a week threatens with starvation his wife and her little ones.

Here, then, our problem begins to loom upon us through the distance. Why, as the world advances, do the prospects and the comforts of the great mass of mankind darken and decline? How happens it that four or five centuries have passed over Britain, bringing peace where raged feuds and forays, affording protection to person and property, setting free the shackled press, spreading intelligence and liberality, reforming religion and fostering civilization—say! ye who would solve the mystery of the age, how happens it that these centuries of improvement have left the British laborer three-fold more the slave of toil than they found him?

It was a great era in the history of the world, the accession of George III. to the throne of Great Britain. That weak monarch witnessed the commencement of changes that are destined to work an entire revolution, not of dynasties, nor merely of forms of government, but a complete revolution in the social condition of the masses of mankind. In 1760 he became king; in 1764 Watt commenced his improvements on the steam-engine; in 1767 Hargraves invented the spinning jenny; and in 1769 Arkwright obtained his first patent for spinning with rollers. The impulse was given; science and enterprise were engaged; and, wave after wave, the vast tide of improvement has since unceasingly rolled on.

The amount of labor which is saved to man by the various mechanical inventions which have since accumulated in Great Britain and Ireland, is estimated by political economists at an amount, for these islands, equal to the manual labor of from *two hundred millions* to *four hundred millions* of working adults.

Here, then, is another phase of the mysterious anomaly of our day. Mechanical improvements, inevitable even if they were mischievous, and in themselves a rich blessing as surely as they are inevitable—are becoming, by some strange perversion of their use, a cruel and deadly curse. They stand in array over against the laborer, instead of toiling by his side. They overstock the market; prices decline: that lowers profits; and these, in their fall, bring down wages with them.

Now, in these United States, there is no such condition of things at present. In this new country we have not yet reached, nor closely approached, that point. We are in what Adam

Smith calls the progressive state. Labor is a commodity for which the demand, as a general rule, still exceeds the supply. An American, to employ the language of the British author, is still a positive quantity. But are not the same causes at work here, that have produced so fatal a result in the older country?

Our peculiar situation, then, postpones, not avoids, for us, the fate that now imminently threatens England. When the land of refuge in the West is reclaimed and occupied, our laborers too may become the victims of machinery and over-production.

What is the remedy?

When that question is answered, then will ONE OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE AGE be solved.

For the Western Farmer and Gardener.

Silk Question Settled.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I think the following extracts, on the culture, &c., of silk, will be interesting to your readers in this region of country, and especially to those whose opinions are favorable to this, (now speedily becoming) the all-absorbing subject throughout the United States, from north to south, and from east to west, as may be seen by reading the hundreds of letters, addressed to the American Silk Convention, held in New York, on the 13th of October, from almost every section of the country, and which are published in the report, and can now be had in this city, for 25 cents, containing between 80 and 100 pages, close print. This should be in the hands of every person disposed to obtain information and to encourage this branch of American industry; and who is it that can be otherwise, after being properly informed on the subject?

I am gratified to find that, in that cold region, New England, as well as in the West and South, the enterprise is steadily advancing. The amount of silk made seems to be doubling each successive year in almost every state in the Union. Maine can grow silk—New Hampshire can grow silk—Vermont can grow silk. Notes of encouragement come from the warm South, and from the frosty regions of the North. The luxuriant West has also spoken decisively; onward we are bound, and onward we are determined to move. And who can hesitate for a moment to lend a hand in aid of this great and important object? It must result in lasting benefits to the U. States, when taken in a national point of view, when the culture and manufacture of silk shall be successfully established—this being a department of industry that has enriched and aggrandized every nation by which it has been adopted. It secures the advantage of steadiness of employment—increases the average reward of labor—promotes individual comfort and national wealth. I persuade myself—looking at present indications, and the importance of the subject—that the United States must and will become, at no distant day, a silk-growing nation, and that silk will be the prime staple article, and its culture the most profitable branch of agriculture; and the time will come, when there will be saved to the nation the amount of money now paid in the purchase of foreign silks, exceeding seventeen millions dollars per annum.

Now, sirs, permit me to give a few reasons why the people of the U. States, and especially the farmers, should engage in the culture of silk, which I extract from a letter written by one of the most experienced and successful silk growers in the country, who is also a man of science.*

1. Because silk forms the heaviest item in the catalogue of importations.

2. Because we possess the means of doing it better than any other nation.

3. Because the necessary skill is equally acquired, and no nation ever possessed better talents to acquire it.

4. Because the nation is under heavy embarrassments, on account of heavy importations, and no other means are so sure of success in procuring the necessary relief.

5. Because it can be engaged in effectually by all classes of people, without much capital.

6. Because we have more spare land than any other country, and much well suited to the growth of mulberry which is worn out for other purposes.

7. Because we are now well stocked with mulberry trees, which would be lost to the nation if not used for that purpose.

8. Because a stock of silk worms may be obtained the first year, equal to what would be reared in any other live stock in a great portion of a lifetime.

9. Because raw silk or cocoons are always sure of sale.

10. Because it is a very certain crop.

11. Because a pound of silk can be grown, worth six dollars, in less time than a pound of wool worth fifty cents.

12. Because it will cost no more to transport a pound of silk to market, worth six dollars, than a pound of bread stuff or pork, worth six or eight cents.

13. Because the labor of growing a crop of silk requires only six or seven weeks, while that of almost any other farming crop requires more than as many months.

14. Because most of the labor can and will

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* Late S. Blyndenburgh, of Lansingburg, N. Y.

be performed by women and children, or invalids, who, though willing, are unable to perform other profitable labor.

15. Because there are hundreds, if not thousands, of skilful silk manufacturers in the country, who are unable to find regular employment for want of raw silk.

16. Because the growing and manufacturing of silk has never failed to be a source of wealth to any nation which embarked in it.

A CINCINNATIAN.

Planting Orchards.

Almost all the orchards in the country are planted upon the very best piece of ground in the farm, and with the warmest and most favorable exposure. A good soil is a very great object, but a warm exposure is, in this climate, a decided injury, because the blossom buds feel the early influence of spring, often in February, and are sufficiently opened to be cut off and destroyed by the succeeding frosts.—This is particularly the case with peaches and plums.

It is better for the orchard itself that it should have a northerly exposure than the contrary; and rolling ground will answer as well as level: not an exposure which is not open to the sun, but upon which the sun does not shine with its full force, so as to bring out the frost, and set the sap in circulation too early. Wherever trees are in very warm exposures, they may be kept back by covering the ground with straw, top-tow, saw-dust, or any non-conductor of heat; this will keep the ground frozen for some time after it is thawed around. This is of great moment, as the longer the roots are kept from the warmth, the slower is the circulation of the sap.

An excellent preparation for the ground for an orchard, is to plough it deep in the spring preceding; sow it with red clover, and plough it in before it goes into flower; let it lie and rot without being disturbed, unless to harrow it over to keep down weeds, till October, when plough it again before planting. This puts the land in good heart, and the growth of the trees will more than pay for the loss of the crop. Where manure is plenty, a crop of potatoes or turnips may be had from it; but this is to be borne in mind, that *the more you take from your orchard and impoverish it, the less vigorous and healthy the trees will be, and the longer in coming into bearing.* And if the crop of clover, buckwheat, oats, or the like, be ploughed in every year for five years, the cultivator will be amply repaid. When the orchard is planted on rolling ground, turn the sod under in the spring, for the width of six feet in the rows where the trees are to be planted, running with the hill; the ground in this way will be loose and open about the trees, and the surface of the hill will be protected, by the strips of turf not ploughed in, from washing. *The sod should never be left to grow and bind about young trees.*

The autumn is, under ordinary circumstances, the best season for planting, but it can be done as well, if done early and carefully, in the spring. The two things to be guarded against in planting, are *planting too deep*, and *not spreading the roots.* They should be placed no more than an inch deeper than as they stood in the nursery; the ends of the roots should be carefully cut, (and where bruised) with a sharp knife. on the under side; then spread a little where they all run down, but usually as they have grown, and filled in carefully with the good fine top earth. Some *old* rotted dung may be put on in the fall, and dug in lightly in the succeeding spring, with benefit to the tree. Be careful not to touch the root or tree with the spade. Should any bruise or wound happen to a tree, it should be carefully pared off with a sharp knife, and covered with grafting wax; young trees are often checked in their growth by a little thing of this kind, and ruined. Press the earth with the feet about the roots lightly, and put on part of a pail of water (for spring planting) before the top earth is filled in; fasten with a twist of straw to a stake firmly driven into the ground,

either beyond the roots or before the tree is placed — this keeps the tree straight and handsome. The early pruning of trees is of great consequence; then is the time to form the head handsomely. Should the trees have been long out of the ground, it may be necessary to shorten all the spray some three or four buds: if any should not start, at the usual time, cut the small branches back with a sharp knife. This concentrates the sap and vigor into a small compass. I am certain from my own experience, that care is all that is necessary, with the above directions, to insure success.

From twenty to thirty feet apart is the usual distance for putting out apple trees; but there is a great want of economy in this. They may be placed twenty-five feet apart, and in the centre of each square formed by four trees, a peach, or other small growing tree, may be planted—this forms what is called a quincunx. In this way an acre will hold something over a hundred of apple, cherry, or other free growing trees, and the same of peaches; and these last will have done their work before the others shall have grown large enough to be incommoded by them.

In selecting trees from the nursery, it is of much more consequence that they should be straight, and with a strong stem, (particularly near the ground,) with a small branched head, than to be tall, overgrown saplings, so much sought after by many purchasers. The younger the tree, the less check it will receive when transplanted, and the faster it will grow.

I give below a selection of one hundred trees — sixty apple, twenty-five pear, and fifteen cherry—which it is desirable to get when putting out an orchard. There is a greater variety than is necessary to bear fruit in succession, but as some of them cannot always be had, the number can be made up from the others. I have put down ten harvest and ten other early apples; this is more than is necessary, unless in a neighborhood where they will sell, and then they pay an excellent profit.

APPLES.

Prince's Harvest—July—ten.
Summer Queen—July and August—three.
Red Juneating—July and August—five.
Sweet Bough—July and August—one.
Maiden's Blush—September—two.
Gravenstein—September and October—two.
Golden Russet—November—three.
Milam—November and December—two.
Newtown Spitzenberg—Dec. and Jan.—three.
Esopus Spitzenberg—Dec. to Feb.—three.
Detroit—December to March—three.
Canfield—December to March—five.
Geneating—December to March—five.
Roxbury Russet—January to April—five.
Yellow Newtown Pippin—five.
Lady Apple—*beautiful*, winter—one.

PEARS.

Madeline—July and August—two.
Bloodgood—August—two.
Bartlett—August and September—two.
Seckle—September—three.
Genesee—September and October—two.
Vergalieu—September—one.
Gansel's Bergamot—October—one.
Dutchess d'Angouleme—Oct. and Nov.—two.
Bezi de la Motte—November—one.
Urbaniste—November—two.
Dix—November and December—two.
Beurré Diel—November and December—one.
Easter Beurré—December and January—two.
Vicar of Wakefield—Jan. and Feb.—two.

CHERRIES.

American Heart—Early June—one.
May Duke—June—two.
Belle de Choisy—June—two.
Elton—June and July—one.
Black Eagle—July—two.
Black Tartarian—July—two.
Napoleon Bigarreau—July—one.
White Bigarreau or Yellow Spanish—July—2.
Downer—two.

LIST OF ONE HUNDRED PEACHES.

Red Magdalen—ten.
Early York—five.
New York Rareripe—ten.
Red Cheek Melacatune—five.
Morris Red—five.
Later. Apricot—ten.
Baltimore Rose Cling—five.
Columbia—five.
Morris White—ten.
President—five.
Mammoth Cling—five.
Yellow Admirable—ten.
Newington Cling—five.
For Preserves.—Heath Cling—October—five.

I give, in addition, a list of twenty-five trees, fit for planting in gardens, or on the north and west line of the fence. It will be recollected, that it is neces-

sary to sprinkle the ground under these trees with salt, in the spring, to keep off the curculio.

APRICOTS.	NECTARINES.
Breda—one.	Perkins—two.
Moorpark—two.	Elruge—one.
Musch—one.	Peterborough—one.
Schuyler—one.	Scarlet—one.

PLUMS.

Green Gage—two.	White Egg—one.
Red Gage—two.	Washington—two.
Huling Superb—two.	Prince's Imperial—two.
Bleeker's Scarlet—two.	Coe's Golden Drop—two.

If peaches are to be carried a very great distance to market, it will be desirable to put a greater proportion of clingstones into the selection, though they do not bring quite so good a price. The lists I have given are of the *very best* kinds, but do not, by any means, include all the *first rate* fruits, particularly the plums and pears. There are nearly or quite a hundred varieties of pears, and twenty or twenty-five of plums, that may be put in that list.

Walnut Hills Nursery, near Cincinnati. C. W. E.

On Grafting.

[We have found it necessary to leave out some parts of this valuable article, not because it was undesirable, but, that we were shortened for room, and it must come into this number in order to be acted upon this year.—EDS.]

The propagating of trees by grafting has been practised from the most remote antiquity; and is an art well worthy the attention of every farmer.

It would indeed seem, that an art so simple and one fraught with so many advantages, would not be so much neglected, or so little understood.

It is not, it is true, the philosopher's stone, it will not convert into *gold*, but by it transformations can be effected in nature truly astonishing, and highly profitable. Even the wild *Hawthorn* is made to produce the most delicious fruit, and rare and choice varieties made to supplant the most indifferent and worthless. Strange as it may appear, while we have a soil of unexampled fertility, and a climate so well adapted to numerous kinds of the most excellent fruits, we may find farms which have been opened for fifty years with scarcely a fruit tree upon them, and if now and then a scattering apple-tree is found, the fruit is little better than the native crab.

The farmer who now has not an orchard of choice grafted fruits, is chargable with the most culpable neglect. Indeed, when we turn our eyes to our fertile valleys, and productive hills, and see the destitution, which in many places prevails, we are constrained to lament as well as reprobate the negligence. It would be no difficult matter to show, (and it is my purpose at some future time,) that this mode of cultivation, and this manner of living, has much to do in forming the mind and morals of a community.

A graft of one kind, inserted into a tree of another kind, may be regarded as taking root in that tree, for as before stated, the scion perserves its natural purity and identity, though nourished by the wild crab or hawthorn. There is however a limit here. It is often asserted that the fruit, can be successfully cultivated upon the forest tree, which has not the least resemblance, I have yet to see the first specimen; I am aware they will start and grow, yet as in an uncongenial soil, they will at length wither and die. Fruits of the same genus, should always be grafted together, seed fruit with seed, and stone with stone. The peach thrives tolerably well upon the plum and almond of commerce. The only objection, is in the discrepancy of the growth. It is best always to graft, the less upon the more vigorous, rather than the contrary. Every one must be convinced of this, from the attempts which have been made to grow the Duke or Kent cherries upon the common stock, which thrive for a short time only.

But I would close this article by giving a few remarks on grafting, which have been the result of my own experience; perhaps in nothing new, to experienced horticulturists; yet some of them such as I have not been able to collect from any works, or means of information I have had upon the subject.

There are many modes of grafting, among which are tongue grafting, whip grafting, crown grafting, root grafting, side grafting, grafting by approach, &c. &c.

But by far the most common, and in most cases the best, is the common cleft, or slit grafting. As these various modes are fully described in numerous works, I will not enter into detail. I will only mention a few important points relative to the last named.

This method can be used on stocks or branches from half an inch, to two inches in diameter.

The stock is first to be carefully headed with a sharp knife. It may be cut horizontally, or a little sloping; in either case, smoothly. Then a perpendicular slit is to be made, from an inch to inch and a half, with a sharp knife or chisel; next the graft is to be prepared in the form of a wedge, though thicker upon the outer than the inner edge, shouldered or not as you please. For my own part I prefer shouldering, as the graft as often takes at the shoulder as anywhere else, and makes a better joint. As soon as the graft is properly prepared, it should be inserted

in the cleft in such a manner that the inner bark of both the stock and scion may exactly meet, for the very obvious reason that the vessels of which the sapwood is composed, must not be separated if a union is to take place. More fail in this particular than in any other. If the tree be small, it is best to be tied with a ligature, and then covered with clay or pitch. In the grafting of cherry or peach trees, there should be a bandage of muslin put around the clay or pitch, from the tendency of their barks to curl out from the split by exposure to the sun, thereby leaving the graft unprotected, and breaking its incipient union.

Many fail in grafting the stone fruit, and some have gone so far as erroneously to assert that it could not be done successfully. This is contrary to my experience. I am sure it can be as successfully performed upon the cherry, peach, and plum, as budding, the mode usually adopted with these fruits.

Care must be had in taking the grafts in proper season, which is in February or the first of March, depending much upon the season. The cherry should be grafted in February or March, while the buds are yet in a perfectly quiescent state. The buds of all kinds of stone fruit stand out prominently from the stem. If they have once started, the grafting, while in that state, is sure to check the vegetative process more materially than in the case of seed fruit, where the buds uniformly attach more closely to the cortica or bark. I am persuaded that in this last named particular, the grand difficulty rests. I have now grafts five or six feet long, which were inserted last February, while the ground was yet frozen, and before the longest freeze we had. I cropped some trees over five inches in diameter, inserting from ten to forty grafts, and in most instances every graft grew; in so much, that many of them must be lopped off, to give room for the top to grow properly. I have been no less successful in grafting small trees.

I believe grafting can be successfully performed any time during the winter, and it is evident to me it must be done at this time to be successful with stone fruits. The grafts must be taken while the buds are entirely dormant, and inserted before the sap begins to flow, and if then performed with ordinary care, it is believed it will be attended uniformly with success. In this way large trees can be completely renovated; which is not easily effected by budding. As to the best method of effecting this, I would recommend as follows.

Cut away all the spray wood, until the tree be made a perfect skeleton, leaving all the best healthy limbs. Then clean the branches, and lop each branch out some distance from the main stock or limb where it is of most suitable size to graft, and where it will give the tree the best form. Then insert grafts in each branch. After which keep the tree free from all suckers, and young shoots, and in this way you may reclaim large apple or cherry trees, provided they are thrifty, giving them at once a beautiful and richly fruitful top, and one which will amply pay for the labor expended.

Upon the subject of grafting, as well as upon many other subjects, we have a great deal of speculation; and many things asserted which are not true, and many experiments said to have been made, and expedients tried, which depend upon isolated facts and hearsay reports, which are calculated to mislead and deceive. It is by bringing together the experience of individuals upon this and other kindred subjects, that our knowledge is increased, and the welfare of society is greatly advanced. It is with the humble desire of contributing something to the common weal, that I submit this imperfect communication for publication, in your very valuable paper.

F. G. CARY.

Pleasant Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

To Messrs. Hooper & Elliott.

Mt. Tabor, Champaign co., O.
January 30th, 1844.

R. Buchanan, Esq., President of the Cin. Hort. Society.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to suggest to the Society, the utility of procuring and publishing, among the *transactions of the Society*, tables of the temperature, moisture or dryness of the atmosphere, as well as the dates of flowering and fruiting of the fruits usually cultivated; and of several of the more common indigenous plants or trees, at several localities throughout the valley of the Mississippi. Such tables, when recorded in a uniform manner, and in concert by several observers located in various sections of the West, would be very valuable, not only to horticulturists, but to science in general.

During the past year, I have kept a diary, in which I have noted the weather every day, and have also noted the flowering and fruiting of a few trees and plants. The following abstract from it, which I have the pleasure to transmit to the Society, as a small contribution to its transactions, if deemed of so much importance, is presented only as an *attempt* at the object which I propose. I have had no instruments for measuring the temperature and moisture, or the force and direction of the winds, &c., which should accompany such tables.

Abstract of a Meteorological Register for the year 1843,

Kept at Mt. Tabor, Champaign county, Ohio, in Lat. 40 *deg.* 15 *min. N., Long.* 83 *deg.* 40 *min. W.; and at an elevation of* 1094 *feet above the Ocean, and* 530 *feet* above Lake Erie. By Darius Lapham, Civil Engineer.*

There have been 162 clear, and 203 cloudy and variable days. It rained 85 times during the year. It snowed 20 different times in the first part, and 8 different times in the latter part of the year. The latest vernal frost was on May 31, and the first autumnal frost occurred on September 9. The last snow fell on the 9th of April, half an inch deep; and the first snow in the fall was on the 13th of October; making 187 days between snows, and only 100 days between the vernal and autumnal frosts. The months of March and April were remarkable for the quantity of vapor or haziness in the atmosphere, which intercepted the rays of the sun.

The weather during the year has been quite unusual. The cold continued to a very late period in the spring, which kept back the vegetation a month or more later than common. In July and August vegetation suffered by drought, and in September and October it was drenched with rain. Fruits did not ripen well in consequence of the rains and cloudy weather in those months.

March 28.—Ground frozen one foot deep.
April 5.—Frost not yet out of the ground.
6.—Buds of the Acer rubrum and Willow begin to swell and show signs of returning vegetation.
7.—Dug through the frozen ground, and completed the hot bed.
9.—Snow fell half an inch deep. Ground frozen.
10.—This is the first *fair* and *warm* day this season.
11.—Planted seed in the hot bed.
12.—Grass begins to look green. Everbearing raspberry has leaves half inch long. Transplanted some flower bulbs.
Ap'l 15.—Planted eight Catawba and Isabella grape vines at the south side of the house.
16.—Wheat fields now look green, and grass begins to show verdure.
17.—First thunder and lightning this year.
18.—Cleared the ice out of the pump.
20.—Frogs *piping* merrily. Daffodils show flower buds.
22.—Gooseberries in leaf; so is lilac. Peach and cherry buds have bursted, and the leaves and flowers begin to protrude.
23.—Daffodils bloomed to day.
24.—Whip-poor-will first heard.
26.—The contrast of the sunlight at evening, with the verdure of the grass and grain fields, was truly beautiful.
28.—White frost.
29.—Sowed oats and flax.
30.—Thalictrum anemonoides in flower, and Podophyllum peltatune one foot high.
May 3.—White frost and ice this morning.
5.—Commenced planting corn.
6.—Peach and cherry trees begin to show bloom.
7.—Wild plums in bloom. Saw Dentaria tacinata in flower.
13.—Siberian Crab, and several apple trees in bloom.
14.—Peach, apple, and cherry trees in full bloom. Strawberries in flower to-day.
15.—Finished corn planting.
21.—Frost.
25.—The beautiful native Dodecatheon in flower in the garden.
31.—Frost.
June 4.—Rubus villosus beginning to bloom
6.—Corn three inches high.
18.—Wheat headed out.
22.—Picked a few strawberries.
July 3.—Commenced cutting clover.
10.—Corn suffering for want of rain.
14.—Commenced cutting wheat.
25.—Corn in tassel.
Sept. 8.—Peaches begin to ripen.
9.—Frost.
14.—Peaches ripe.
16.—Began to cut corn.
Oct. 14.—Gathered apples.
27.—Snow one inch deep.

I hope you will deem the subject of sufficient importance to bring before the Society, and have some system of observations agreed upon, and the number and locality of the observers, &c. &c., designated. Respectfully yours,

DARIUS LAPHAM.

* This is from actual survey by the Canal leveling, except twenty feet. The latitude and longitude are estimated from Columbus.

On the Cultivation of Cinerarias.

No tribe of plants adds more to the beauty of a green-house, or parlor window, at this time of the year, than a variety of Cinerarias. Being of easy culture, they ought to be more generally known than they are. The greatest objection to their general cultivation is, that they are rather tender; a very slight frost will injure them. They are natives of all parts of the world; the finest come from the Cape of Good Hope and Mexico. The beauties of the tribe are the Hybrids, raised in Europe, principally between the Cruenta and Popolifolia. The shrubby kinds are multiplied by cuttings, the herbaceous kinds by dividing the roots—or offsets.

Cineraria plantanifolia, C. maritima, (Ragwort, or Dusty Miller,) are almost hardy, but of no floral beauty—being grown only for the splendor or singularity of their leaves. C. kingii, and C. popolifolia, are tender, very beautiful, of a shrubby, neat habit. The above species being shrubby, are propagated by cuttings. After kingii and popolifolia have done flowering, they should be watered very sparingly—just enough to keep them from flagging. When all danger of frost is over, they should be placed out of doors. in some shady situation, and moderately watered, not to encourage them to grow, but to keep them alive.

In the fall, say September, cuttings of the young wood should be taken off and potted in a mixture of sand and leaf mould, a hand glass placed over them, and kept damp: they take root very freely. After rooted, pot into three inch pots; and when they commence growing, water freely, and guard against frost. I never flower the same plant twice; after I take cuttings, I throw the old plants away.

The herbaceous kinds are propagated by offsets, or dividing the roots. After flowering, I treat them the same as the shrubby kinds—guarding against their damping off, and snails or slugs eating their leaves, of which they are very fond. In the fall, I turn the plant out of the pot, and divide the root, plant them in three inch pots, keep them in a shady situation, and, when fully started to grow, water freely. Care must be taken not to saturate them with water; they are very easily destroyed with too much water.

For soil I use turfy loam, leaf mould, or very rotten manure—equal proportions, mixed well together. If the loam is stiff, I add one-fourth sand. I repot as they require it, till I get them into eight inch pots, in which they flower.

Most of the kinds seed very freely, from which any amount of varieties can be raised. The seeds should be sown as soon as they are ripe, *on* light sandy loam; they should not be covered with the loam; keep them moist and shaded. After they are up and well established, treat them as cuttings.

The following are fine varieties:—

Cineraria.—Class, 19; Order, 2. Natural Order, *Compositæ Jacobeæ.*

Cruenta—*purple.*	Hendersonii—*rose.*
Triumphans—*blue.*	Queen—*blue.*
Waterhousii—*lilac.*	Floribunda—*rose purple.*
Speciosa—*light blue.*	
Kingii—*white, tipped with purple.*	Bicolor—*blue & white.*
	Cerulea—*bluish*

D. ROSS.

BROOM CORN—Is much cultivated on the Connecticut river, in Massachusetts. The amount produced on the acre is from 800 to 1000 lbs., besides 60 or 70 bushels of seed. the bush is estimated to be worth four or five cents the pound, and sometimes ten or twelve cents. The seed on an acre, at 33 cts. per bushel, is said to be equal to a crop of oats. Thirteen hundred acres of this plant are cultivated in the town of Northampton and vicinity, The brush and seed of which is valued at $100,000 annually. The adjoining town of Hadley manufactures brooms to the value of $160,000 annually. One person, it is said, makes 0,000 brooms a year. The process of cultivation is like that of Indian corn.

BOTANICAL QUESTIONS.—*Ques.* "What is the Pistil of a flower?" *Ans.* It is that instrument with which the flower shoots. *Ques.* "What is meant by the word 'Stamina'?" *Ans.* It means the pluck, or courage, which enables the flower to shoot?

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

February 3d.—At a meeting of the Society, Mr. Buchanan in the chair, it was ordered that the treasurer be authorised to subscribe for the Western Cultivator, published at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The thanks of the Society, were voted to S. Downer, esq. of Dorchester, Mass. for the interest he has expressed in the success of our Society, and particularly for his donation of scions.

Voted, that the chair appoint a committee to audit the Treasurer's account, J. D. Saunders, Dr. Smith, and E. Brigham were appointed said committee.—The committee on fruits made a report; accepted.—Voted, that all reports of committees shall come before the Society previous to publication.

To the President of the Cincinnati Hort. Society.

Sir—The committee on the character and synonymes of fruit, beg leave to report, that since their last communication much valuable fruit has come under their observation, some of which, they have been enabled to identify, and assign them their proper names; some of these having been noticed in previous reports, it is deemed unnecessary to repeat what has already been said; others are so well known that it seems unnecessary to say any thing more than to name them, which has already been done in the published proceedings of the Society. There remains therefore but little for your committee to report on.

They take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a basket of fine specimens of apples, from Mr. J. Thorp, of Troy, consisting of the following:—A seedling raised by Mr. Canin near that place; this is a large fair apple, round, flattened at the base, rounding off to the crown, yellow greenish skin, eye small, in a small cavity; stem short and slender, planted in a moderate cavity; flesh rather coarse, and deficient in flavor; keeps to December.

"A seedling raised by the late Mr. Martin," near that place. This is a small apple, round, slightly flattened at both ends; stem long, planted in a deep cavity, projecting beyond the fruit; blossom large, moderately sunk in a large opening; skin greenish yellow, with a slight blush next the sun; flesh firm, not much flavor.

"Kim's Red Streak, a seedling," described in a former report.

An apple under the name of the "Ox Eye." This is beyond doubt identical with the Newton Spitzenberg.

Also a very fine apple, under the name of the House Apple," strongly resembling the Newton Spitzenberg, said to have been brought from New Jersey.

The committee also take pleasure, in acknowledging the receipt of a very fine russet apple, from Mr. Stephen Widney, of Pickaway, which is said to have originated three and a half miles north of that place. This is a large, handsome apple, form flat, bright russet, and of good flavor; its keeping property appears not to be good.

The committee take great pleasure in bringing to your notice a seedling pear, which originated on the farm of Mr. Jedediah Hill, twelve miles north of this city, on the Mount Pleasant road. One of your committee went to the original tree, and procured from Mr. H. specimens of the fruit, with such facts as leaves its origin beyond doubt. It is deemed a valuable acquisition to our fall pears.

The fruit is above the medium size, round, somewhat tapering to the stem, blossom end flat; eye sunk in a moderately deep cavity; blossom small; stem long and slender, with a peculiar fleshy protuberance on one side, at its junction with the fruit; skin thin, greenish yellow, of a smutty appearance; flesh white, highly perfumed, buttery, with a very slight disposition to mealiness, and a little astringent; seed vessels full and large. The tree is strong and vigorous in growth, and makes a handsome appearance; wood dark brown; buds on the young wood large and prominent. It is proposed to call this Pear, Hill's Fall Butter.

The committee would also acknowledge the receipt of a basket of fine apples, from Mr. M'Cormac, of Anderson Township, some of which are said to be seedlings; but as the committee were furnished with no facts with regard to the same, they are unable to say much on the subject.

The committee would also acknowledge the receipt of a basket of apples, from G. H. Shoenberger, esq., consisting of the following sorts: viz. Newton Spitzenberg—Dewksberry Winter Blush—an apple under the name of "Limber Twig," of medium size, flat at the base, gradually rounding off to the blossom end; blossom in a shallow indentation; stem small, planted in a large opening; skin greenish yellow, with a bright red next the sun; flesh white, juicy, subacid, and inferior in flavor. Also an apple which is known in the neighborhood of Dayton as the "Talpehocken." This is a large apple, largest at the base, which is quite flat; stem remarkably small, planted in a small opening; blossom large, slightly sunk; skin yellowish green, with blotches and streaks of red at the base; flesh white, crisp, and coarse, deficient in flavor; keeps till spring. This apple was introduced from Talpehocken, in Maryland.*

The committee would also acknowledge the reception of the following apples from R. Buchanan, esq.—Esopus Spitzenberg, Newton

* Is not this the same as the Fallowater?—Eds.

Spitzenberg, Priestley, and an apple supposed to be a Spitzenberg.

Also from Mr. J. B. Jackson, the Detroit Apple, and the Bleeker Apple.

From D. Loring, esq. Newton Spitzenberg, under the name of the Ox Eye.

From Dr. Wm. Smith, a specimen of the Dix Pear, in good preservation, which was brought from Boston in October.

With due respect the above is submitted.

Cincinnati December 23d, 1843.

A. H. ERNST, *Chairman*
WILLIAM SMITH,
M. FLAGG,
JOHN SAYERS.

Since writing the report of the 23d, December, several specimens of fruit, have been submitted to the committee, and they beg leave to add this as a continuation of the same.

By C. W. Elliott, a small lot of apples without name, from the farm of Mr. Harberson, near Mount Pleasant, which were supposed to be two sorts, and seedlings, but on close examination are found to be the same, and the apple known to us as the "White Pippin."

Also, apples from Mr. Isaac C. Ferris:

No. 1. "Schoonmacher," a fruit held in high estimation by some, but in this specimen your committee perceived nothing remarkable to recommend it.

No. 2, "Spiced Ox Eye," represented to be a seedling; this is a tolerable good fruit, shape longish, flattened at the ends; stem short, planted in a deep cavity; blossom large, and in a wide opening, moderately deep; color dull red, on a yellow ground, somewhat streaked, with numerous specks over the surface; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, and quite pleasant.

No. 3. "Michael Henry Pippin."

No. 4. "Fallowater," this is the same as the Talpehocken.

No. 5. "Winter Russet," said to be a seedling near Redding, this is a reddish apple, of medium size; not much to recommend it to notice.

No. 7. "A bright red winter Apple," of medium size, said to be a seedling originating at Walsmith's Mills, on the Miami. The two specimens differed so much, that your committee forbear expressing an opinion.

No. 8. "Hunt's Winter Pearmain," said to be a seedling. This is a bright red apple, of medium size; a tolerable good fruit.

The testimony with which the committee are furnished is so indefinite, that they are unwilling to assume the responsibility of endorsing the mere opinion, that such and such fruits are seedlings. In absence therefore of more full testimony, and where the fruit is not known to them, they would be understood as confining themselves to the language of the persons from whom they are received.

They would, however, desire distinctly to be understood, that in all cases where fruit of *real merit* and *worth*, comes under their observation, no efforts will be spared to discover its true *origin* and *history*.

February 2d, 1844. A. H. ERNST, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM SMITH,
M. FLAGG,
J. SAYERS.

Vote of thanks presented to Mr. Lapham, for his valuable communication—ordered to be published.

The President was appointed a committee, to request corresponding members to keep a diary, and record of the weather, &c.

Mr. Hoffner presented some beautiful varieties of Camillia japonica.

Old double white,	Fimbriata,
Imbricata,	Anemone flora,
Variegata,	Speciosa,
Pompona,	Ignescens.
Vandesii.	

Doct. Flagg, presented the following specimens of apples, in fine keeping.
Newton Spitzenberg, Seek-no-further, Reinette triumphant.

Members elected:—Platt Evens; J. L. Campbell; Doct. Whipple, *of Miami, Hamilton County.*

Moved that the President be requested to call a meeting through the papers, whenever he may think it advisable, and particularly that a public notice be given of the annual meeting, in March.

Moved that we adjourn.

Farming Operations.—Get your carrots forward, and try Rowland's Macassar if the crop looks unpromising. Plant your potatoes with salt, which gives them a relish; and dress with bits of woolen cloth or shreds of old coats, which will improve the potatoe's jacket. Now, sow your P's; keep your U's warm; hive your B's; shoot your J's; feed your N's; look after your potatoes' I's; and then take your E's.—*Punch's Almanac.*

Stealing Under the Ice.—Digby was walking down the harbor on Friday, and, passing by a tent, saw a man dissappear through a hole in the ice, in the rear. He immediately informed the owner of the tent that he had better keep a sharp look out for his property, as he had just seen a man go into his cellar.—*Boston Punch.*

Floral Calendar for March, at Cincinnati.

BY T. G. LEA, ESQ.

During this month, some of our earliest flowering wild plants come into bloom, usually beginning in the first week of the month, and increasing in number as the spring advances; sometimes, in very favorable or early seasons, a few have been observed to flower before the middle of February, as was the case in 1842; but this is a rare occurrence. Even in March, after vegetation has rapidly progressed under the genial influence of a mild temperature, it is not at all uncommon for it to receive a sudden check, by a change to severe cold, and it may thus be retarded for several weeks.

The most favorable situations for the early growth and blooming of our wild spring flowers, are the declivities of the river hills below and above the city having a southern exposure, and in the many little nooks and ravines, worn in their sides. In such situations they are protected from cold winds, and having a light and warm covering of dead forest leaves, soon shoot up under the kindly warmth of a few sunny days. Here, the plants designated below, may be found; not scattered with a sparing hand, but generally in profusion—where the lover of nature may see springing up at his feet, in abundance, those beautiful tokens of the kindness of a beneficent Creator.

The common name, when known, is given along with the systematic name; and a few characters by which the plant may be recognised. It is not intended to give a list of *all* the species, but only of the more obvious ones. The arrangement is nearly in the order of the time of flowering, beginning with those that are out first. If the weather should be cold during the month, most of them will not be in flower till April.—Last March, (1843) was uncommonly cold, and none of our wild plants came into flower until April.

Acer eriocarpum. *Silver leaved Maple, White Maple.*—This is a large tree, and commonly the earliest to flower, rarely being later than the first week of this month. It is readily known by its numerous little clusters of yellowish purple flowers, appearing before the leaves, and by its large two-winged fruit, which is ripe in May or June.

Erigenia bulbosa. *Harbinger of Spring.*—This beautiful little plant, the smallest of our unbelliferous ones, is quite plenty in the woods. It is 3 or 4 inches high, mostly with a single stem bearing several little umbels of minute white flowers, with dark purple anthers.—The leaf is much and finely dissected—the root is tuberous, black externally, white within, and pleasant to the taste—it is perennial, and bears transplanting.

Cardamine rhomboidea. *Spring Cress.*—Grows in woods, 6 to 10 inches high; has a root with white tubers; the lowest leaves are on long petioles, and are often purplish beneath; the upper ones are without petioles, and coarsely toothed; the flowers are on pedicels, arranged for four or five inches along the stem, each having four petals of various shades of purplish white.

Sanguinaria canadensis. *Red-root* or *Blood-root.*—This well known plant has a fleshy red underground stem, producing commonly a solitary leaf, which is lobed; the scape or peduncle, bearing a single flower of usually eight white petals, which fall soon after expanding; the two calyx leaves fall off early.

Thalictrum anemenoides. *Anemone.*—This beautiful and favorite plant, is plenty in all our woods; the leaves are ternately divided, with the leaflets three lobed—the flowers are in a terminal umbel, of 3 to 6 rays, white, or various shades of purple. It is sometimes, but rarely, found with the flowers double, and in that state has been so much improved by cultivation, as to produce, in the second year after transplanting, numerous flowers of quite a cone shape, having fourteen or fifteen whorls of petals. Few plants are more beautiful than it is in this state.

Dentaria laciniata. *Toothwort.*—A common plant in the woods—stem eight to twelve inches high, bearing two to three leaves near its summit, each of which is parted into about three segments; the flowers are borne two or three inches along the summit of the stem, and are of a pale rose color, or nearly white.

Claytonia virginica. *Spring Beauty.*—Frequent in the woods; a plant six to nine inches high, with a few long, narrow, thickish leaves; the flower stems are weak, bearing six to twelve flowers, with the carolla pale rose color, with deeper colored veins.

Hepatica triloba. *Liver-wort.*—Rare in our vicinity: the leaves are 3 lobed, thick and tough, and remain through the winter and spring; there are several flowering stems of 5 to 6 inches long, which precede the several leaves—the flowers are light blue, purplish or white. This is a very pretty plant, and thrives well in the garden, in cool shady places.

Pulmonaria virginica. *Virginia Cowslip.*—Found in low grounds along Mill Creek, in

copses and along rivulets—the stem is succulent a foot or more high, a little branched above; the leaves are commonly oval, entire, the upper ones becoming gradually smaller—the flowers are somewhat in drooping clusters, the corolla blue and large, of a funnel form.

DRABA VERNA. *Whitlow Grass.*—A small plant, grows on meadow banks; it is three or four inches high, bearing ten to fifteen small white flowers, the leaves all radical and hairy.

ERYTHRONIUM ALBIDUM. *White Dog's-tooth Violet.*—Grows in wet meadows, or moist clay soil along rivulets; this is readily known by its elliptic, smooth, shining leaves, stained with purplish spots—the flowering stem is six to nine inches long, bearing a terminal nodding flower of six deeply parted, recurved segments, which are white or slightly colored; the root is a solid bulb, deep in the ground. Another species much more rare here, E. AMERICANUM, flowers a little later; it resembles this, but has a yellow flower.

ISOPYRUM BITERNATUM.—This has a strong resemblance to the common Anemone; the root is a dense tuft of coarse fibres, which are often tuberous—it has several branching stems 8 to 10 inches high, the leaves on long petioles, twice ternately divided, the leaflets three lobed—the small white flowers of *five* petals are on slender long peduncles. May be found on the declivities of the hills below Millcreek.

POLEMONIUM REPTANS. *Jacob's Ladder.*—Stem 12 to 16 inches high, branching; leaves pinnate, with 7 to 11 leaflets, which are mostly opposite along the common petiole—the *flowers* are in nodding clusters, terminating the branches; *corolla* somewhat bell-form, rather large, blue; common in the woods, and thrives well in the garden.

ACER SACCHARINUM. *Sugar Maple.*—This beautiful and useful tree is abundant on all our wooded hills; the *flowers* are pale greenish yellow, on slender pedicels one or two inches long, in pendulous fascicles, and appear a little before the leaves; the *leaves* are about five lobed. The fruit about an inch long, with two slightly diverging wings. This tree, when in flower, contrasts beautifully with the dark brown look of its more tardy neighbors, among which it is profusely dotted on our hills.

DIELYTRA CUCULLARIA. *Dutchman's Breeches.*—The leaves arise from the root, and are ternately divided and much dissected into small linear segments, green above and glaucous beneath; the *flowering stem*, (scape) is 6 to 10 inches high, with 6 to 10 flowers arranged along it above, and turned to one side. The *flowers* are inodorous, yellowish white; the *petals* are four, the two outer ones larger, produced at base into two large diverging spurs. Plenty in rich shaded woods—it resembles another species, (D. canadensis,) which flowers a little later.

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA. *Twin-leaf.*—This looks something like Red-root; the *leaves* arise from the root on long petioles, and are twin or two parted, with their margins even or sinuate. The flowering stem, (scape,) proceeds from the root, bearing a single flower of eight white petals, which fall off almost as soon as it opens. The pericarp opens by a lid near the summit, and contains many seeds.

Floricultural Calendar for March.

GREEN HOUSE.

All soft wood plants should be repotted the beginning of this month—such as geraniums, calceolarias, fuchsias, mimulas, &c. Also, tuberous roots should be started into growth—such as golinias, gesneras, achimenes, dahlias, &c. All bulbs should be repotted, especially cup bulbs. Such as amaryllis, hæmanthus, lilliums, &c. Succulents should be repotted and well supplied with water—such as crassulas, mesembryanthinums, secchiums, cacti, aloes, &c. Oranges, myrtles, oleanders, should be repotted, or top dressed, leaves cleansed, insects destroyed, and all straggling branches pruned in. Carnations, pinks, and piccotees, should be potted, watered and aired liberally. Auriculas, polyanthuses, double daisies, should be looked to, top dressed, and once or twice watered with manure water. Tender roses repot, if not done before; apply liquid manure now and then. Tender annuals should be sown in pots or boxes, and placed in a light, airy place, and then transplanted out, the last week in April, when the leaves appear above the ground. They should not be watered over head, but flooded, by pouring water gently at one point. Seeds of greenhouse plants may now be sown, and kept in a moist, warm place; they should be transplanted when they have two leaves.

Cuttings of all plants that have the wood in a proper state, will take root sooner, and with less trouble, this month, than any other season of the year. Therefore propagate by all the methods within your power. Budding, grafting and inarching green-house plants should be attended to early this month. Hot beds should be commenced immediately; use dried leaves and stable manure; leaves alone will do—if too dry, water them.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The beauty of the flower garden for the rest of the year depends on what is done this month. So much has to be done, and almost at the same time, that the florist has to think and act, and that promptly, night and day. Hardy annuals should be sown the second week, (weather permitting,) the ground intended for them should be spaded

a foot deep, the seeds sown on the surface and pressed down, then a handful of very rotten leaves thrown over them. Annual seeds do not like to be covered deep. Flower borders where herbaceous plants are, should be spaded, and such plants as are covering too much ground, taken up, divided, a piece planted again; the rest thrown away. It is wrong to have a large patch of one thing to the exclusion or injury of other things. Walks, borders, &c. should be attended to; nothing looks more ridiculous than attempting to grow fine exotic plants in a garden, where the walks and borders are ill kept. Walks are intended for walking on; therefore they ought to be level or properly graded, and kept clean.

In the green house and pots, the green fly, red spider, scab and mealy bug, will be in active operation. They must be kept down now; in the summer they are unmanageable. For the green fly, tobacco smoke is the best cure; filling the house with tobacco smoke once every two weeks will keep them down. Red spiders are destroyed by syringing on fine warm afternoons, shutting the house up close so as to keep the atmosphere damp. Scab and mealy bug must be removed by hard labor, and then cover the parts affected with sulphur, which will kill any young ones remaining. When spading flower beds, if you see any *large white grubs* in the ground, pick them out and kill them; they are the worst things that can be in flower beds; one of them will kill a large plant in ten minutes. It is the grub of a beetle, (scarabæus melolantha,) very destructive in Europe.

D. R.

Work for March.

In this month prepare hot beds for cucumbers, melons, and radishes, to ripen in the beds. From the middle to the last of it, sow in hot beds, cabbages, cauliflowers, and brocoli; celery, salads, tomatoes, &c., to be transplanted about the middle of May in the open ground. Clear up the garden, and get all things in order for the plough and spade; and commence vigorously, should there be a week of warm, dry weather, so as to bring the ground into condition. Be sure to *expect*, however, severe cold, with frost, in the course of the month, and expose nothing which is tender. See that your horses and cattle are thriving, and if not, bring them up by care and feeding for the spring work.

In the Flower Garden, the crocus, hyacinth, and snow drop, should the weather be open, will begin to show their flowers. If there is frost, they will need to be covered with some mats, supported by hoops. In this month collect together flowering shrubs, roses, herbaceous plants, and flower seeds. Go over the garden, and take out with a sharp knife all the old and decaying wood from shrubs, roses, &c., pruning them to a handsome head, Shorten the spray of roses, if you wish them to flower well. Look over dahlia, gladiolus, and other tuberous and bulbous roots in the cellar; separate those which are decayed from the sound ones. Lay down turfs this month, if it be possible. Give bees a little sugar and water—it saves the honey.

Look over fruit, wipe it dry, and take away all rot. Get your fruit trees and have them planted carefully, (see directions in this number, "Planting Orchards.") If they have large heads, cut them in, (shorten the small branches,) and it will make them push more certainly and vigorously. In this month, too, do all your ornamental planting, if there should be no frost in the ground. We are likely to have open weather this month, succeeded by cold and severe weather. The peach trees push their buds, and are very often cut off; to protect against this, lay straw, top-tow, or saw-dust around the roots early in the month; it keeps the frost in the ground, and retards the flow of sap. Grape vines should be pruned in this month, and tied up. Also—prune apples, pears, &c., making the heads open to admit sun and air; this insures much better fruit.

In the Nursery.—Get your stocks all in as early as possible, they will do much better than if put off till later. Graft heads of old trees, and also all young ones, in the latter part of this month. If grafts were not cut in February, do it in the early part of this month, and put them on the ground on the north side of a fence or building.

In the Green House.—The plants will want more water than in colder weather. Many will be coming into flower—geraniums, cinerarias, &c. Give them plenty of air in these fine summer days, but do not keep the glass open late in the afternoon.

Push vigorously all work in this month—so shall you not be driven in April. C. W. E.

We have found that the printing of the entire matter will so much retard the publication of the London Horticultural Society's Catalogue, that we have concluded to select descriptions of such fruit as can be had in this country, and such as are known to be deserving of cultivation.

Sell chickens as soon as possible, as they will not bring more than three or four cents more when full grown.

PLUMS.

A classification, derived from the following differences which exist among Plums, has been found useful in clearing up, to some considerable extent, the great confusion which prevailed among this class of fruits: *Shoots* downy or smooth; *Leaves* pubescent above or glabrous; *Fruit* purple or pale; round, oblong, or obovate; *Flesh* adhering to the stone; or separating from it. These afford the means of forming thirty-two subdivisions; the task of comparison being reduced in proportion. Many varieties yet remain to be fruited; but in the mean time an excellent selection may be made from those already ascertained. The abbreviations employed are as follow:

Wood.—s. smooth; d. downy.
Color. p. purple; y. yellow; g. green; r. red; w. white or whitish.
Size. 1. large; 2. middle-sized; 3. small.
Stone. adh. adhering to the flesh; sep. separating.
Quality. 1. first rate; 2. middling; 3. bad.
Use. T. table; K. kitchen; P. preserving.
Season. b. beginning; m. middle; e. end, of the months to which these are prefixed.

Names.	Wood.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Stone.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	Remarks.
2 Abricotée Rouge .		r.	oval.	2	sep.	2	K.	Sept.	Flesh orange, with an Apricot flavor.
3 Admiral Corse's.									
0 Apricot	s.	y.	oval.	2	adh.	3	K.	e. Aug.	
0 Azure Hâtive . .	d.	p.	round.	2	sep.	2	T.	b. Aug.	
Blue Gage.									
Black Perdrigon.									
Violet.									
11 Bingham's . . .	d.	y.	oblong.	1	adh.	2	T.	Sept.	First-rate in a warm climate.
14 Brussels	d.								Used for stocks.
Buchanan . . .									Like Green Gage.
19 Cherry	s.	r.	cordate.	2	adh.	2	T.K.	b. m. Aug.	
Prunus cerasifera.									
Virginian Cherry.									
Myrobalan.									
De Virginie.									
Early Scarlet.									
D'Amérique Rouge.									
20 Coe's Fine Late Red	d.	p.	round.	2	sep.	1	T.	e.Oct.Nov	Valuable for its lateness; has been preserved on a wall tree till Christmas.
Saint Martin.									
Saint Martin Rouge.									
21 Coe's Golden Drop .	s.	y.	oval.	1	adh.	1	T.P.	e. Sept.	One of the most valuable; excellent either for the table or for preserving; a good bearer as a standard.
Coe's.									
Coe's Imperial.									
Golden Drop.									
New Golden Drop.									
Bury Seedling.									
Fair's Golden Drop.									
Golden Gage.									
22 Cooper's Large . .	s.	p.	oval.	2	sep.	2	T.	e. Sept.	Great bearer.
Cooper's Large Red.									
Cooper's Large American.									
La Délicieuse.									
23 Damas Blanc.	s.	y.	roundish.	3	sep.	1	K.T.	m. Sept.	
Damas Bl'c. Hâtif Gros.									
Damas Blanc Très Hâtif.									
31 Damson, ...	d.	p.	roundish. obovate.	3	sep.		K.	e. Sept.	As the Damsons are frequently raised from the stone, varieties of them may be expected to exist, to which the characters here given will not exactly apply.
Common Damson.									
Round Damson.									
Small Round Damson.									
Early Damson, (of some)									
32 Damson, Black . .		p.	oval.	3	sep.		K.	e. Sept.	
33 Damson, Shropshire,	d.	p.	obovate.	3	adh.	1	K.P.	m. Sept.	Good for preserving.
Prune Damson.									
Long Damson.									

Names.	Wood.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Stone.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	Remarks.
35 Damson, White . .	d.	y.	oval.	3	adh.		K.	e. Sept.	Only fit for preserving.
Small Round Damson.									
Shailer's White Damson.									
36 Damson, Winter .	d.	p.	round.	3	sep.		K.P.	e. Oct.	
39 Diamond	d.	p.	oval.	1	sep.	2	K.	b. Sept.	Very large—coarse.
40 Diaprée Rouge . .	s.	p.	obovate.	1	sep.	2	K.T.	b. Sept.	Large and handsome, said to be excellent for kitchen use.
Roche Corbon.									
Imperial Diadem.									
Mimms.									
Domine Dull's . .	s.	p.	oval.	2	adh.	2	K.	b. Sept.	
42 Double Bearing . .	d.	g. y. b. r.	oblong.	3	adh.	2	T.	Aug. Sep.	The first crop ripens in August; a second in September.
Bifère.									
Bonne Deux Fois l'An.									
La Venitienne.									
43 Drap d'Or	d.	y.	round.	3	sep.	1	T.	m. Aug.	Excellent; precedes the Green Gage in ripening, and resembles it in quality.
Mirabelle Double.									
Mirabelle Grosse.									
Yellow Perdrigon.									
47 Fotheringham . .	s.	p.	obovate.	2	sep.	1	T.	m. Aug.	Flesh greenish yellow, juicy and rich.
Sheen.									
Grove House Purple.									
51 Gage, Schuyler's.									[Gage. Resembles the Green
52 Gage, Yellow . .	s.	p. y.	round.	2	sep.	2	T.	b. Aug.	Not so rich as the Green Gage.
White Gage.									
Gonne's Green Gage.									
Reine Claude, (of some.)									
Reine Claude Blanche (ib)									
Reine Claude Blanche, Petite Espèce.									
54 Gisborne's	d.	y.	oblong.	2	sep.	2	K.	m. Aug.	Great bearer.
Gisborne's Early.									
Paterson's.									
56 Goliath	d.	p.	oblong.	1	adh.	2	K.	e. Aug.	Large and handsome, but is not of fine quality.
Caledonian.									
Nectarine (of some.)									
Wilmot's Late Orleans.									
Saint Cloud.									
Steers's Emperor.									
57 Green Gage . . .	s.	y. g.	round.	2	sep.	1	T.P.	m. Aug.	Well known to be one of the very best.
Brugnon Green Gage.									
Reine Claude.									
Abricot Vert.									
Verte Bonne.									
Dauphine.									
Grosse Reine.									
Grosse Reine Claude.									
Damas Vert.									
Sucrin Vert.									
Drap d'Or, (of some.)									
Isleworth Green Gage.									
Wilmot's New Green Gage. [Gage.									
Wilmot's Late Green									
61 Horse Plum . . .		p.	oval.	2	sep.		K.	Sept.	Flesh of the nature of that of an Orleans.
Irish Horse Plum.									
62 Impératrice, Downton	s.	y.	oval.	2	sep.	1	T.P.	Oct.	Skin very tender.
63 Impératrice, Blue .	s.	p.	obovate.	2	adh.	1	T.P.	Oct.	A good bearer.
Impératrice.									
Imperatrice Violette.									
Veritable Imperatrice.									
Violette.									
64 Impératrice, Ickworth	s.	p.	obovate.	1	adh.	1	T.P.	Oct.	Excellent; may be kept a considerable time.
Knight's No. 6.									
65 Impératrice, White .	s.	w.	obovate.	2	sep.	2	T.P.	b. m. Sept.	Closely allied to St. Catherine.
Imperatrice Blanche.									
Impériale Violette à Feuilles Panachées	s.	p.	oval.	1	sep.	2	K.	Sept.	Red Magnum Bonum, with the leaves slightly variegated.
67 Jaune Hâtive . .	d.	y.	oval.	2	sep.	2	T.	e. July.	Only to be recommended for its earliness.
Jaune de Catalogne.									
De Catalogne,									
Catalonian.									
White Primordian.									
Amber Primordian.									
Saint Barnabé.									
D'Avoine.									

Spring [illegible]

NURSERY,

One and a half miles from [illegible]nnati, on the Hamilton Turnpike.

The proprietor would respectfully call the attention of the [illegible] to his establishment, as containing almost every thing worthy of cultivation in the fruit line, also in the ornamental department. His stock is large and various. Most of his trees, especially those of the new varieties of the Pear, are of a fair size. Of the Apples are large and well grown. His stock of Cherries [illegible] and of the best sorts [illegible] from six to eight feet high. Catalogues, which may be had on application at the Nursery, or by letter post paid.

All orders enclosing the cash, or suitable references, will be promptly attended to, which may be sent through the Post Office, or on personal application at the Nursery.

Every thing for a distance packed with great care, and delivered in the city without charge.

A. [illegible] ERNST.

[illegible] RICHARDS,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

From Philadelphia,

Takes this method of informing the owners of stock, that he has located himself in Cincinnati, and is prepared to take charge of Cattle and Horses diseased, and believes his experience in his profession will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may entrust him with business. He is aware that it is the practice of some to pledge themselves to cure all sorts of incurable diseases; but as his object is permanent settlement and the establishment of character, he refrains from entering into this particulars of his abilities, and leaves himself but a perfect acquaintance with the proper treatment to be pursued in most cases, will enable him to be of service to those gentlemen of the vicinity who prize [illegible] above all. No more need be said to the [illegible] those desiring his services can find him at his [illegible] VETERINARY INFIRMARY, corner of Western Row and [illegible] Cincinnati.

Nicking, and indeed all branches of the profession attended to and performed with care and judgment.

[illegible] October 14, 1843.

WALNUT HILL NURSERY,

(NEAR CINCINNATI.)

This establishment contains all the leading [illegible] varieties of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Quinces, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. and the various new varieties are procured [illegible] soon as they are tested in the best Nurseries at the East. Every tree has been grafted or budded by the subscriber, and cultivated with the great [illegible]; great certainty is therefore insured, and every tree sold will be warranted, and sold at the lowest prices.

The exposure of the Nursery is a northerly one, and the soil of moderate richness; this insures a hardy and healthy tree, which thrives when transplanted into common situations. References may be made to Robert Buchanan, the President of the Horticultural Society, and many others.

The trees will be carefully packed and delivered to any part of the country, delivered in Cincinnati, free of expense. Orders addressed to the Cincinnati Post Office, or left at Mr. [illegible]'s Seed Store, will be promptly attended to. CHS. W. ELLIOTT.

Also, an extensive variety of fine, large, and healthy fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, selected last fall by C. W. Elliott, from the best Eastern Nurseries. The selection comprises most of the new varieties which are not yet common here. All orders addressed to me will meet with prompt attention.

WM. B. JACKSON & BROTHERS,

SILK MANUFACTURERS,

REPORT, KY.

Cash paid for cocoons and reeled silk.

Also, Cocoons and reeled silk manufactured on commission into sewing silk, dresses, handkerchiefs, floss silk, etc. on the most reasonable terms.

[illegible] HOUSE,

Corner of Fifth and [illegible] Street, on Fifth Street.

This well known [illegible] is, and will be kept (for the next [illegible] least,) by the subscriber, and the [illegible] attention will be paid to make the House comfortable in all its various accommodations.

By the present proprietor,

JOHN NOBLE.

Cincinnati, February [illegible], 1844.

ROSES AND SHRUBS.

The following assortment of Roses and Ornamental Shrubs is selected from the largest and best stocks in the eastern nurseries, and is for sale at low prices, by C. W. Elliott, at S. C. Parkhurst's Seed Store, Lower Market street, Cincinnati.

ROSES.

Grand Triumphant,	fine dark crimson and purple.
St. Francis,	fine double.
Imperial Superb,	dark crimson.
Belle Aurora,	fine rose.
Carmine Brilliant,	large, deep red and crimson.
Painted Damask,	pale blush and rose.
Striped Damask,	very beautiful.
Ranunculus,	small and beautiful.
Domino,	dark crimson.
Grand Monarch,	fine, dark crimson.
Relours Purple,	shaded very double.
Charming Purple,	
Viola Datum,	
Bromley,	fine rose.
La Belle Louise,	fine marbled rosy.
Polivites,	fine dark purple.
Belle Violette,	" " "
York and Lancaster,	striped beautiful rose and white.
La Cerisette,	hybrid, superb, cherry colored purple shade.
Miralba,	hybrid, dark purple, beautiful.
Victor Tracy,	hybrid, rich, very dark crimson.
Tresarian,	hybrid, deep red, fine.
Favaricus,	hybrid, full deep rose, perfect fine.
King of Prussia,	very dark crimson shaded, cup, very double.
Russelliana—Scarlet Greville, or Cottage Rose,	purple changeable.
Edinberger,	
Genl. Thiars,	hybrid, excellent, dark purple.
George the Fourth,	hybrid, crimson purple, superb.
Hybrid Blanche,	white, superb, cup.
Chatelaine,	hybrid, cup, bright crimson, fine.
White Four Seasons,	very fine.
Riego,	hybrid, superb, cupped, very double.
Roi des Hybrids,	extra fine, compact flower.
Crimson Boursalt,	fine climber.
La Touterelle,	beautiful, light purple, curiously shaded.
Ne Plus Ultra, or Pallagi,	hybrid, superb, brilliant cherry color.
Moss Roses,	fine, blush white.
Multiflora,	blush, double.
"	rosy white,
Microphylla,	bright rose.
Maria Louise.	

NOISETTE ROSES.

Lamarque,	*Cup*,	greenish white, superb.	Cerise,	*Expanded*,	reddish purple.
Superba,	"	delicate pink.	Dometrius,	*Cup*.	white shaded pink.
Agrippiana,	"	bright crimson.	La Cherie,	*Expanded*,	rose fine.
La Biche,	"	pale blush.			

SHRUBS.

Spirea, Opulifolia—or Guilder Rose Spirea.
" Corymbosa—clusters flowering.
" Sorbifolia—early sorb leaved.
" Hypericifolia—St. Peter's Wreath.
Rhus Cotinus—Venetian Sumac, or Purple Fringe Tree.
Syringa Persica—Persian Lilacs.
Aristolochia sipho—Dutchman's Pipe, or Brithwort, (curious.)
Wistaria—or Glycine.
Laburnum—Golden Chain,
Double Flowering Cherry.
Loniceras—Tree Honeysuckle.
Ring Willow.
Halesia tetraptera—Silver Bell.
Ptelea trifoliata—Hop Tree.
Cornus Mascula—Cornelian Cherry.